NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

|Specially Reperted for The N. Y. Tribune.

SENATE ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1855. SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1855.

Mr. BISHOP proposed a concurrent resolution this moning, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, in order to allow County Judges to exchange with each other. Tabled, according to rule.

Mr. ROBERTSON noticed a bill to abolish the Marke Court of the City of New-York.

A LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.
In asswer to a resolution proposed by Mr. WHITKEY, inquiring by what right James Kelly and Inos.
Dealey were acting as Commissioners of Emigration.

N.E.1, inquiring by was regardames Kelly and Inos. Dunlop were acting as Commissioners of Engration, the Commissioner have addressed the following com-munication to the President of the Senate:

the Commissioner and the Senate:
manication to the President of the Senate:
Mon. H. J. Raymorp President of the Senate of the Senate

The state of the Commissioners of Emigration have substituted to the Commission, and horized to take part in its proceedings.

(Signed)

President of the Commission

President of the Commission

Mr. CROSBY said that as he deemed a question in

Mr. CROSBY said that as he deemed a question involved in this matter of the right of the Governor to appoint a man, (Ihomas Dunlop) to an office, after being rejected by the Senate, on the nomination of Gov. Seymour, he would move the letter to the Juciciary Committee. Carried.

THE FARAMA RAILBOAD COMPARY.

Mr. BARR presented five petitions, this morning, signed by two or three hundred citizens of the City of New York, asking for the passage of a law restricting the rates of fare on the Panama Railboad. The petitioners say that the Company possesses the monopoly of railroad transit across the Isthmus of Panama—that it intends to charge sixty cents per mile, and the cents per pound for freight, and that these charges will be subject to such increase as the "extrawaygance or rapacity of the parties engaged in "the enterprise may demand." That the Company charges the residents of New Granada but \$s., while it charges our citizens \$25.

NEW-YORK CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. DANFORTH brought in the following bill:

AN ACT to make the Office of Health Officer and Deputy Health Officer of the Fort of New York, asketed fixes.

Recrust. I on and after the first day of May 1837 York, an annual sairs of \$1500. paying quarter-carrier, the paid of the sairs of Signo. paying quarter-carrier, the paid of the Rect. The Assistant of the Health Officer shall be paid an Erct. The Assistant of the Health Officer shall be paid as the control of the Process of

The Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Library was handed in to-day. The Report represents the Library is excellent condition, although the additions to it have been somewhat limited the past year, owing to the want of an appropriation for the greater part of that time. The donations continue to be numerous and valuable. From the Emperor of France the Library has received a series of Bronze Medals, struck at the Government Mint, of the Monarchs of France, from Pharomond to Louis Philippe, seventy-four in number. A splendidly illustrated work on the Topography and loca History of the ancient Province of Languedee in that country, containing no less than 584 engravings, has been received from the same source. THE STATE LIERARY.

From the Governments of Holland Belgium, and From the Governments of Holland Belgium, and many other sources publications have been transmitted through the agency of M. Vattemare. Notwithstanding the cheering aspect of this foreign interchange, the Trustees seem still more pleasing the steady interchange that is now going on between New York and her sister States.

The Report closes by showing that, in consequence of the increase of the Library, and its removal to the new building, wherein its contents are necessarily spread over a greater surface, additional permanent expense has been incurred, though slight.

THE PANANA RAILROAD BILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

expense has been incurred, though slight.

THE FARAMA RAILEGAD BILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

Mr. BARNARD in the Chair—The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to amend the Charter of the Pansma Reilroad Company.

Mr. CROSBY wanted some information with regard to the Charter of this road.

Mr. BROOKS stated that one of the provisions of this Charter compelled the Company to pay the Granadan Government \$10,000 annusity, and three per cent, on all its net earnings beyond that amount. Another clause leaves it op ional with the Granada Government to take this road from the American Company at the expiration of twenty years, on paying \$3,000,000. Many similar conditions were exceted from the Company by the Granadian Government, as a sort of homes for granting the right of way.

Mr. HOPKINS did not expect to vote against this bill; but it was a matter that he would like to have cleared up, the reason for charging \$25 for a ride over road of but fifty miles in length. Fifty cents per mile he thought a very exorbitant price. The Central Rish oad was restricted to two cents per mile, so was the Hucson River road, which cost \$11,000,000. This road costs but \$7,000,000, and it charges fifty cents per nile. He would like to have this explained. He feared it this bill was passed as it now roads, this Legislature would be fostering a manimoth monopoly. Was there not some arrea men between this Company and the Granadian Government, whereby no rival road can be built on the Isthmus for the next twenty years. but the Senator from the XIIIth (Mr. Hopkins) had instituted an nejust parallel be ween this road and railroads of this State, which are in the custom of transporting two or three thousand passengers daily, while the Passna Road makes but semi-monthly trips.

Mr. GROSBY remarked that on the face the argument of the Senator from the VIIIth (Mr. Brooks) apment of the Senator from the AVIIIth (Mr. Brooks) apment of the Senator from the the senator part of the search particles the senator particles that on the face the argument of

the Panama Road makes but semi-monthly trips.

Mr. CROSBY remarked that on the face the argument of the Senator from the Vict. Mr. Brooks, appeared plausible; but it should be borne in mind that this legislation is for twenty years to come, and not for the present play only. No one idoubts that the increase of travel on this toute will, long ere the twenty years have expired, force this Comonny to make daily trips, when it may and unaloubtedly will charge fifty cents a mile as it does now. This is what the Legislature must now look after.

Mr. Bark now moved to limit the price of passage to twenty five cents per mile for passengers, and five cents per pound for freight.

Mr. PRATE moved to amend the amend near by providing that at no time shall the Company charge more than its present rate.

providing that at no time shall the Company charge more than its present rate.

Mesers. PANFORTH and HUTCHINS thought the time had not arrived for this Legislature to restrict the rates of passage on this road.

Mr. PKATT considered that road one of the greatest enterprises of the age, and it was peculiarly A natical in all its attributes. None but Americans would have undertaken it, and notaing should be done by this Legislature to hamper or cripple its operations.

Mr. BAKK did not intend to raise captions objections to this bill. He merely wanted it amended so as to protect the rights of our own citizens. The Grenadian Government protects the rights of her citizets, and we should do the same. He wanted to see this bill amended so that he could vote for it.

er this bill amended so that he could vote for it.

Mr. BECOKS stated that it should be borne in min that the taril of fines on this road was always in the hands of the Legislature; and when it becomes manifest that it is doing too much or paying too great a profit, the Legislature will, undoubtedly, be called on to reduce the fare, and who doubted, under those circumstatics, that the Legislature will act accordingly?

After further debate, Mr. BARR withdrow the lat-

After further debate, Mr. BARRI withdrow the latter clause of his amendment, reducing the first for freight to five per cent, per mile, and the question was taken, when the amendment was voted down. Mr. B. the moved to a near hy proving that the Company shall not charge the citizens of the United States any greater rate of face than is charged the citizens of New-Grazada, or any other foreign country, alle wanted to see whether there was any "A neric an" sentiment alcut the circle.

sentiment about the circle.

A motion to report progress was made and lost.

Progress was inally reported, and

Mr. HOPKINS moved a resolution requiring the

Passna Kairoad Company to furnish the Senate with

conditions under which it transports citizens of New
Granads, as passengers. Adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BAKER—To legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors of New-York.
Also, to amend the Revissed Statutes relative to the collection of debts on lost papers.
Also, to amend the act relative to jurors in New-York.

Also, to amend the act relative to jurious in New-York.

Also, to enlarge the jurisdiction of Courts of Special and General Sessions in New-York.

Also, to prevent illegal voting in New-York.

Also, to prevent illegal voting in New-York.

The Senate sent in notification that the Conference Committee had agreed upon a journing over from the 16th to the 16th of March, in order to accept the invitation of the Ten Governors of New-York.

Mr. BALDWIN was opposed to the concurrence.

Many members had left the city under the improcesson that the Legislature would adjourn at the time fixed by the House.

by the House.

The question was taken on concurring, and it was carried. Yeas, 47: Nays, 41.

arried. Yeas, 57; Nays, 41.

RILLS PASSED.

To amend the 155d section of the Code of Pro-

NOTICES OF BILLS. Mr. JIMMERSON-To appoint Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York. Mr. SEAGRIST-To divide the Twelfth Ward of New-York into two Wards.

Mr.WOODEN—Declaring the meeting of persons in secret to deprive persons of the right of citizenship, a Mr. MUNDAY-Declaring effigy-burning arson, and

unishable as such.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. RHODES—In relation to the proceedings for the opening of certain streets in Brooklyn.

Mr. SEARING—Regulating the powers of the several Justices of the Peace in the City of Brooklyn, late Williamsburgh.

Mr. WILSEY, to repeal so much of the Revised

Mr. WILNEY, to repeal so much of the Revised Statutes as relates to assault and battery, and confers civil junidiction upon Justices of the Peace.

Mr. RHODES called up his resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, relative to citizenship, requiring that persons, to become voters, shall have been born in this country, or resided here twenty-ore years. Mr. Rhodes then proceeded to sustain his resolution, referring to the large arrivals of foreigners in this country, and asked what might be expected to be the effect of having this mass of foreigners here, soon to become citizens, with their ideas of government melded in a foreign country.

Mr. MUNDAY said he must confess that the eloquent, pious, and convincing argument of the

eloquent, pioue, and convincing argument of the gentleman, made him, (Mr. M.,) believe that foreign immigration had been the ruin of this country! He would, therefore, move to lay the resolution on the

At the request of Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. M. with-

At the request of Mr. Modern and spoke in reply drew his motion, and Mr MAGUIRE took the floor, and spoke in reply to Mr. Khodes. He was ashamed to see full grown children here express such fears, when there was no changer. Mr. M. referred to the vast empire here, and that there was space enough for all. There

changer. Mr. M. referred to the vast empire here, raying that there was space enough for all. There were twenty-nine square miles for each individual, and yet some people are afraid that too many foreigners will come here, and occupy all the land.

Mr. O'KEEFE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried 40 to 25.

Mr. BLATCHFOED moved that on and after meakay next, the House hold an afternoon session commencing at 4P. M. Lies over.

Mr. O'KFEFE rose to a question of privilege, stating that he had received a commission as Licutemant Colonel in the Order of the Guard of Liberty. He returned his thanks for the honor conferred, and asked if any one here knew of its being genuine! If it was, he would press it to his bosom with all the ardent affection of a young girl!

The Lempon Niege, Resolution was received from fection of a young girl!
The Lemmon Slave Resolution was received from

The Lemmon Slave Resolution was received from the Scrate amended, and concurred in.

Mr. SEARING reported the bill to amend the charter of the Williamsburgh Ferry Company.

Mr. JIMMERSON moved that the New York Harbor Encroachment bill be made the special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M. Laid over.

Mr. COLEMAN moved that when the House adjourned, it would adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock, M., Monday. Carried. Adjourned.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MASSACHUSETTS .- All but one of the seven proposed amendments of the Constitution, initiated last winter, have received the confirmation of the present Legis-ture, and need now, for completion, only the approval distinct proposition. The one defeated established the District system of representation in the Legisladistinct proposition. The one deteated established the District system of representation in the Legislature, and was the most important of all, save, perhaps, that establishing the plurality rule of elections. The amendments so far perfected—all of which will doubtless be approved by the people—(1) establish the plurality system; (2) change the day of election to the Tuesday after the first Monday of November (to correspond with the Presidential election;) (3) provide for the election of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Andior and Attorney-General by the people; (4) secure the election of the Executive Council from single districts by the popular vote; (5) forbid the use of the School Fund for Sectarian Schools, and (6) provide for the election of Registers of Probate, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Commissioners of Insolvency and District Attorneys by the people of their respective districts.

The House order directing the Committee on Constitutional Amendments to report an amendment excluding Roman Catholics from office, was amended by the Senate, after a long and animated discussion, so as to direct an inquiry, simply, into the expediency of such a measure. Messrs, Hall, of Plymouth, and Andrews, of Franklin, spoke against the object contemplated in the order.

The petitioners for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, have had a hearing before the Legislative Committee on that subject.

ILLINOIS -The Legislature adjourned sine die on Feb 15, after a session of forty five days. No business, except the signing of bills by the respective speakers, and receiving of Executive communica-tions, was forc, there being no quorum present in either House.

tions, was dore, there being no quotan recitier House.

During the session, we understand that nearly live bundred and fifty bills were passed in the two Houses. Some of them are measures of much importance. Among other proceedings was the kicking-in of the door by a refractery member, during a call of the Heuse. A number of bills perfected were lost, and others stolen, after they were passed. Among the latter was the bill amending the City Charter of Chi-

The Chicago Pross says that Gov. Matteson has signed the bill lately passed by the Illicois Legislature, providing for a Prohibitory Liquor law in that State. It will be submitted to the people in June.

PENNSYLVANIA - The memorial of 30,000 colored citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the same right of suffrage they enjoyed for 47 years, prior to the adoption of the present Constitution in 1838, has been presented to the Legislature. The paper is well written, and fercible in its arguments, and, we presume, was and forcible in its arguments, and, we presume, was drawn forth by the introduction of a bill into the Legislature to give to that class the right to vote, we der certain restrictions. They claim to number 30,000 persons in Philadelphia; to possess \$2,685,693 of real and personal estate, to have baid \$5,776,40 for taxes during the past year, and \$306,782 27 for home, water and ground rents, and to possess something more than brute instinct. Copies of this pain phiet have been laid upon the desks of the members. The Cameron section of Know-Nothings in Pailadelphia are forming cluids for the nomination of

delphia are ferming clubs for the nomination of Stockton for President, and Rayner, of North Carelina, for Vice-President. The Philadelphia Sun a

Stockton for Previolent, and Raymer, of North Caro-ina, for Vice Prevident. The Philadelphia San al-lades to the inovement quite favorably.

The Comeron members of the tegislature have is-sued an address altempting to defend their course in the Knew Nothing caucus and the Legislature, but we observe that the nost of our Pennsylvania exchanges condemn Cameron's nomination for U.S. Senstor, and urge their Representatives in the Legislature to removaled it on Tuescay next. epholate it on Tuescay next.

DELAWARE - The Smyrna Times of the 21st inst. rays: There is scarcely a doubt of the Prohibitory Legace Law passing the Senare. It has already passed the House by a vote of 11 to 10. When the result in the House was amounced by the Clerk, a sportaneous outburst of appliance arose from the as-The bill does not include the right of search. It

The hill does not include the right of search. It has been amended by striking out the clause forbidding "manufacturing," and instead of order being sold in less quantities then 2s gallons, one gallon is substituted. The former was consistered necessary, as alcohol is used for many mechanical and artistic purposes, such as burning fluid, &c. And instead of asale of wine in less quantities than five gallons, one gallon is substituted. The clause in relation to giving or disposing of liquor to free negroes and malattoes is stricken out, and minors inserted in lieu thereof. The law goes into effect the first of June. The law goes into effect the first of June.

MISSOURI.-Mr. Goode has introduced into the House a series of resolutions relating to Slavery, approving its recognition by the Constitution, and calling on the Federal Government to place troops in Chicago for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Granads, as passengers. Adopted.

The bill was then made a special order for Tuesday afternoon, s P. M. Adjourned.

Chicago for the enforcement of the law. On motion of Mr. Davis, they the Committee on Federal Relations. law. On motion of Mr. Davis, they were referred to

Iowa.—At an election held in Barlington, Iowa, on the 5th inst., Silas A. Hudson was elected Mayor, over L. D. Stockton Know Nothing, by 119 majority. Eight Alds men, and the City Recorder, Treasurer and Marshal, opposed to Know Nothingism, were also elected.

NORTH CAROLINA.-The leading measures passed at the last session of the Legislature are as follows: The set smending the Constitution so as to permit all native and naturalized citizens to vote for members of the Senate. This act, before it becomes a part of the Constitution, must receive the sanction of two-thirds of the next Assembly, and the subsequent approval of the people at the polls. The Revenue act, and various acts for the encouragement of Railroads and other works of Internal Improvement. No Prohibitory Liquor was enacted.

KENTUCKY -Capt. L. M. Cox, of the Fleming | Ky District, will be supported by the Whigs and American Reformers, for reflection to Congress, at the next

INDIANA.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, on Friday last, signed the liquor law. When the fact was known it caused great rejoicing.

TERRESSEE -M. P. Gentry, in response to numerone solicitations from meetings and the Whig press throughout Tennessee, announces himself a caudidate for Governor of that State. Major F. A Parham is a candidate to represent

Hamilton County in the next Legislature. Major P. is the editor of The Chattaneoga Gazette. He is the oldest editor in the State. He has done much to build Chattanooga up, and bring it to occupy its present

prominent, presperous, and flourishing position.

Gov. Winston has reappointed Joel M. Riggs Controller, and Wm. Graham, Treasurer of the State. Their term of office expired on the 1st December last, and no provision to meet the case having been made by the Legislature, Gov. Winston has taken the respensibility of filling the vacancies, and the Attorney-General thinks their acts in office will be legal.

WISCONSIN .- A week or two since, Senator Taylor, a Republican member in the Wisconsin Senate, moved a resolution of inquiry as to what " &c." neant in the State Treasurer's report, after the Governor's salary. The Loco Foco Senators, who have the m-jority, took this in high dedigeen, and by a party vote, appointed Senator Taylor a Committee of One to inquire into the matter intended. A though, as an insult to the Senator, this Committee of One so tered upon the dutes of his office, and, in his investigations, found that the "&c." was for \$600 which the Governor had crawn over and above his salary, and made a very able report on the subject. The Democrats by this time found they had cought a Tartar—that Mr Taylor was not the man to be trided with, and since he has brought the matter to light, they sat very uneasy in their seats.

A motion to print five hundred copies of his report, led to an acrimonious debate, but finally prevailed, three Democrats advocating its publication. neant in the State Treasurer's report, after the Gov-

siderable diversity of sentiment, and a good deal of ill feeling among the settlers in the neighborhood of Lawrence, K. T. The course of the Lawrence Association is the subject of much complaint; but how much cause there is for it, we have no means of determining. The controversy, to some extent, is between these who own timber lands and those who do not-the latter assuming that they have a right to cut timber wherever they can find it. Judge Lecoupte, it is said, maintains this position, as does Dr. Robin-son; while the Governor of the Territory takes the opposite ground A correspondent sends us the following statement of the origin of the difficulties, but we cannot vouch for its accuracy:

we cannot vouch for its accuracy:

"When the first party from Boston arrived here, the 320 acres which the United States law of 1844 allows to be precented as a town site, were claimed by two men, Messrs. Buldwin and Stearns. Their claims extended one mile along the Kausas River, and half a nile southward. The ploneers paid Searns \$0.00 for his claim, but refused to buy out Baldwin. By treating with Stearns, it is claimed that they acknowledged his right to the 100 acres. By the law of the United Sates, whoever first "squats" upon a claim can hold it against all creation, if he actually continues to occup it until the time for entering it at the Land Office, which must be within three months after it is surveyed. Baldwin still occupies his claim. A sen of Dr. Sykins, the Mayer of Kausas, also holds the claim purchased of Stearns on this ground. He requested "upon it the same day with Stearns, and when the Association purchased the right of Stearns, he had been upon it for some time: consequently, when the time for preempton comes, his claim will be dated previous to that of the Lavrence Association, at difference, in my opinion, he will be able to hold it; for the claim which is dated first is accepted by the Government, if the claimant can prove occupies to the state of the lawrence town that time. hold it; for the claim which is dated first is accepted by the Government, if the claimant can prove occupancy from that time. Hence, it seems to me, the Lastence property stance upon a somewhat inscent foundation. Again, no person can presenpt land for the purposes of so-culation, therefore, the remaining thirteen claims of 160 acres each, on which the city stands, cannot be held by individuals without their taking a false oath when they presenpt their land; for they must swear that they do not inteed to speculate on their claims, but wish them for their own exclusive to their claims, but wish them for their own exclusive the lift—which they of course cannot do under existing circumstances. All of these thirteen claims are held by persons who are not members of the Lawrence Association. Consequently a state of war, to some extent, exists between these persons and the Lawrence Association.

some extent, error law in Lawrence Association "As I have before stated, there are six persons holding claims about eight miles from here, containholding cla ing over 100 acres each of excellent wood-land, and that in the immediate vicinity of a new steam-mil. Of course, they are at war with those who hold that this fit her should be free to all, and are joined by all the owners of tunber. I am so fortunate as to have five acres of timber on my claim, which is as much as I need for all practical purposes; but if twenty men should go there and cut from it, where would be my in her? Now, it so happers that even such a claim as mine is a great rarity in this neighborhood at present, for a great many claims have not a stick of timber upon them.

upon them.

"Juage Lecompte holds that it is legal for those who are without timber to take it from those who have it, and Dr. Robit sen backs up the opinion. As a mater of course I dissett. I think the doctrine is decicedly wrong. Still, I consider it solids for one man mber when there are so many

to claim 100 acres of timber when there are so many who cannot obtain a single rood.

A few weeks since a Mr. Chapman, Mr. Short, Mr. Wade, and several others, were arrested for threatening to shoot Mesers. Janes, Hureninson and Mallery, who were cutting timber on a Mr. Wilson's claim. On examination before Justice Emery, they were dis barged for want of evidence. It was reported that oning their examination threats of fring the treatment of the compales. cried that during their exemination, threats of fring-jon the Yankees were made by their comrales, if ey were not released. Subsequently, Chapman tora-own a house, put upon his claim, one of the disputed intern, and he threatened to shoot Dr. R. He was treated, and finally bound over by Jurge Lecompta-the first term of the Supreme Court, in the sun of 1000 Dr. Kabinson and others here as I have been verned, anywed he reign. interned acvised his teleg "borsewhipped," proper authorities did not bind him over.

These are some of the difficulties referred to by our correspondent. Of course, they are to be deprecated. They are calculated to injure the territory-to retard settlement-for men will hesitate about emigrating. if they have to go into a fight the moment they arrive

We have the proceedings of two public meetings held in Lawrence—one composed of the opponents of the Lawrence Association, held on the 11th of Jaou ary, and the other of its friends, held on the 16th. Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the respective parties were adopted but they contain nothing f public importance. It is desirable that these matters of difference be compromised and settled, and that all who sincerely wish to see Kansas a Free State, should join hands and labor cordially and faithfully to secure that object.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

One of the most important bills which has passed Congress within our remembrance received the final sanction of the legislative branch yesterday. We refer to the bill to establish a Court of Chanas, for which we ventured not long since to invoke the favor of the House of Representatives, with which it then rested. This bill was called up yesterday at a favorable moment, and, the friends of it wisely abstaining from debate, it was forthwith passed by a large majority. We should not be surprised if it saves one-fourth part of the resions of Congress, now spent in the examination and discussion of claims. It will, however, operate beneficently in a variety of ways. It will not rate beneficently in a variety of ways. only secure to just claims an early bearing and prempt cetilement, but it will get aid of the interminable re-

newal of unfounded ones, and thus save the filme of Congress from being wasted year after year in the reexamiration of rejected claims.

The bill gives jurisdiction to the Court to hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract express or implied, with the Government of the United States, and all claims referred by either House of Congress. The estimotory in all cases is to be reported to Congress, and all upon which tavorable decisions are given are to be accompanied with a bill or bills, to carry them into effect and with briefs from the Solicitor of the Board and from the claimant.

It will be thus seen that the Court is to perform the work now laboriously but imperfectly done by com-

work now laboriously but imperfectly done by com-mittees and Congress is to revise the whole and and mittees and Congress is to revise the whole and and upon the subjects presented, as a present. On many subjects an opinion, well matured by the Court, will serve as a basis for action on all similar cuess, and there will not perhaus be so many inconsistencies in legislation as at present, when the success or failure legislation as at present, when the success or failure of a measure depents, in a great degree, upon the mood in which one House or the other may happen to be found when the vote is taken. At all events, there is the probability of a more mature investigation than by the present mode, and it is to be haped we shall he ar but little more of what is deemed worse than the "law's delay," the pendency of cisims before Congress of half a century a duration.

[National Intelligence: Feb. 24.

BILL TO REDUCE THE TARIFF ON

The following is a copy of the bill to reduce the tariff on imports, passed in the House of Representa-

tariff on imports, passed in the House of Representa-tives on Friday:

Be: forthe exacted. That on and after the first day of July, one thousand start hundred and fifty dive, there shall be a re-duction of twenty per sentium on the ray of day imposed, but the act satisfied. An act reducing the duty on imports, and "for other purposes," approved July thirmth, one tousant eight hundred and ferty six, on the goods, wares and enriched due imported from it rein countries, enumerated and novoded for in schedules A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. and also those provided for in the third section of said act, except as bereing in the countries. And be it further exacted, that the following named articles emphraced in schedule D of the said act of finity named articles emphraced in schedule D of the said act of finity

and articles embraced in sub-dule D of the said act of 1146, he and they are hereby transferred to achedule C. Manufactures and articles of six, or of which six is a component material; that the unamatactures and articles of six or of which fix shad be a component mater. I blankets of all kinds embraced in achievale E of the six of the component material.

first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject, on eatry thereof for convenigition, to no other day than if the same hat been imperied respectively after that day.

[The remaining parties of the bill directs the mode of proceeding is case of disasticfaction with the decision of the collective of the control of the collection of the collection of the Tessury on an appeal. The duries is rich day to the present tariff on the several cleaned show designated, are as indices; 4, 100 per cent; B, 40, C, 30; D, 25; 5, 50; F, 15; G, 10; H, 5; I, free.]

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

About 7 o clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 69 Broadway, lower part occupied by Merers. Duncan & Snow, importers of dry goods; upper part by Simon Strabibeim, importer o lace goods. The firemen of the District promptly responded to the alarm, but before they could subdue the flames, the third story, in which the fire originated, was considerably damaged. The stock of the occupants was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars by water. The fire originated in the third story, occupied by Strahlheim, but how or in what manner has not yet been ascertained, although strong suspicious are entertained that it was the work of design. The fire did not extend beyond the third story. The total loss will not exceed \$15,000. In consequence of the absence of the occupants we were unable to ascertain their several losses and insurances.

FIRE BROOME-ST.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock Officer Forbes of the Thirteenth District, discovered a fire in the bakery of Lois Kauger, No. 70 Broome-st. The flames were speedily extinguished, not, however, before the premises were considerably damaged by fire and water. The fire is supposed to have originated from some cinders falling out of the oven among a heap of shavings. Loss about \$1,500. FIRE IN MERCER-ST.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 172 Mercer st., occupied by Mr B)gest as a carpenter shop. The firemen seen arrived on the ground, and speedily extinguished the fire. Capt. Daks says the fire was undoubtedly the work of

About 9] o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered by one of the Insurance Watch in t No. 1 Barelay-st, occupted by Cochran & Mickey, wholesale dealers in straw goods. The officer imme diately gave the alarm, when, assistance arriving, the doors were broken open, and two boxes containing straw goods, which were in flames, were quickly dragged into the street. The flames were then extingui-hed with a few pails of water. The floor where the boxes had stood was onsiderably charred, and several other boxes in the store, containing straw bonnets, were partially destroyed. There was no fire in the stove, and ap parently had been none there for some time, as it was

time the doors were burst open were some five or six feet from the stove, about the middle of the floor. The firemen were soon on the ground, but fortu-

quite cold. The boxes in which the fire was at the

nately their services were not needed The firm have an insurance on their stock of \$15,000, in the following Companies: Nugara, \$6,000; National, \$5,000; and the Equitable, of Lon-. The insurance is said to greatly exceed the amount of stock in the store. Loss, about \$250

There is little doubt that the fire was the work

First Evening Edition.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

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Manney & Co. are our Agendrale the sale of The Tansons in Universe.

THE PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER.

ARREST OF MORRISSEY.

John Borrissey, the pugilist, against who ant was issued vesterday afternoon by Justice Brennan for committing a violent assault on Mr. Dean, one of the proprietors of Stanwix Hall, No. 579 Broadway, on Saturday night, while the latter was endeavering to quell a disturbance instigated by Morressey with Peole, was arrested this morning at the lvy Green in Elm et., by Officer Rue, of the Lower Perice Court.

The accused was taken first, before Justice Osborne and then transferred to Jefferson Market, where Justice Econom baving the investigation in hand, caused the accused to be detained for a hearing. Baker, the ex Policeman who shot Pool in the left breast, has not yet been arrested, and Pool is said to be somewhat better this forenoon, but is still in a very dangerous situation.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Ostonagos, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

It is a long time since we have had an opportunity of writing. Only one mail has left here since the beats stopped running, and that was carried by James Corren and his men. He carries letters only-50 or pounds being all that one man can carry on his sck through the wilderness. This letter and mail will be carried 400 miles on the backs of the carriers, who sleep in the woods-enow for their beds, and the sky for their covering. There are four numbers of our new paper, The Morning News, a valting transportation and the editor, Mr. Bradford, has mail arrangements for carrying his own mail.

Of this paper I have before spoken, and I speak of

it now because it is so cheering to us to see the car-rier going from house to house with this advanceguard of civilization. The proprietor has overcome nany of the obstacles incident to a new paper in the wilderness of the Lake Superior region, and is meeting with a reasonable degree of success. At the start, he had to manufacture his own ink, &c., but before the winter set in, he had received the necessary supplies, and the paper, in its neat appearance, and

the winter set in, he had received the necessary supplies, and the paper, in its neat appearance, and in the general interest of its contents, will compare favorably with your city journals. Published as it is, almost among the miners, and is arcusing the public to a preper estimate of the mineral region. Lagislators begin to be arcused to the importance of the interests begin to be arcused to the importance of the interests here represented, and we shall soon have that protection and encouragement from Government which we so much need in harbor and river improvements. On how dreary it is to be so far separated from the world, so that only twice in six months we can hear from it! You, who have maits almost hourly, and all the luxuries of civilized life at moderate prices, carnot realize the deprivations of our position, shat out from the world so large a portion of the year. There is not what can be called a farm on the whole section. The miners try to supply themselves with vegetables, but here on the lake shore is a village without a garden. Our vegetables are all brought a distance of seven hundred miles to us. The luxury of feathers is unknown here, and such a thing as a hair mattress, or pillow, or chair, or bedstead, cannot be bad. We sleep very comfortably, however, on beds made of hay. But then hay here is \$70 per tan! It is but recently that we have begun to make our own chairs—chairs with wooden bottoms.

We nave had now almost every day since the middle of November, with only two or three days of sunshine during that time. Onrong in is the largest place on Lake Superior, and is the point at which a very large najority of the mines on the south shore of the lake receive their supplies from below; and also the place of shipping copper. The pretty River Ontonagon runs through the village. On the opposite side reside a few Indians of the Chippe va tribs, retaining their stately wask and graceful bearing, but dirty, lazy, drinking habits. The small por now prevails among them, and the Indians have a speci Great Spirit to take away the awful disease from the

KANSAS AND SLAVERY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

LAVAYETTE Co., Mo., Jan 16, 1855.

Having seen some extracts from your paper in The Weekly St. Louis Republicus, on the subject of Kan-

sas, I am induced to believe that there is a wrong impression in the East as respects the sentiments of the present population of that Territory, in regard to its ultimately becoming a Slave State. I have conversed with a number of emigrants on their way to Kensas, and four out of five of those with who Kensas, and four out of five of those with whom I have converted are decidedly in favor of making it a Free State. I have thought it probable that the great opposition which is manifested in these border Countes might include those in the East who contemplate making it their future homes to abundon the idea, in cousequence of the harangue that the friends of Slavery are making here. On that subject, from my knowledge of the facts in the case, I think I can say with propriety, that those emigrating from this Sinte to Kansas are generally poor families, that are recking a home, that have no slaves, and are almost universally opposed to making that Territory a slave State. At the recent election for a Delegate to Congress from Kansas, the slave population of the State was the sum fifty miles on the cay of election in order grees from Kansas, the slave population of the State went some fifty miles on the cay of election in order to vote against the free candidate; probably two-thirds of the votes that were given in were persons from Missouri. The town of Lexington and its vicinity test on an immense number of its citizens for the from Missourt. Before on Lexington and its vicinity sent on an immense number of its citizens for the purpose of contrelling the election; as also all the borcer counties. There has been some of the most inequations management by the slaveholders to make Karesas alwaye State, whether the people will or not, that could be imagined. The friends of a free State, at the election, were so threatened and overa well by the lacest that it has taken for ease could not be obelaveiter, that a fair state of the case could not i slavestee, last a last scatt. In a recent debate in Congress, Mr. Washbarn and Mr. Mace charged our member, Mr. Oliver, that there had been fulfainess in the electron—that persons from Missouri had gone to Kansas and voted for Whitfield for Congress, who in the electron—that persons from Missouri had gone to Karsas and voted for Whitfield for Congress, who were not then nor did they expect to be citizens of that Territory, which he (Oliver) tried to deny; but at the same time, I believe he knew better, and I think he active that course. I am well extisfied that the emigrants from the East went to Kansas for the purpose of making it their future home, notwithstanding they may have been assisted by the Emigration Society to come to Kansas; but they did not cone with the view attributed to them by the slavelies. I believe that if the critizens of the State of Missouri could be interrogated on that subject, without being lectured by the clavites, there would, at this time, be an overwhelmicy mejority in favor of making this a free State. I have been living nearly twenty years in his State, and have conversed freely and frequently on the subject with non-slaveholders and some slaveholders, and I find a great many, and some men of influence, who would go for making Kansas a free State. There is not more than one fifth of the inhabitants, and probably less than that number, who den't own or have any interest inSlavery, and they will almost universally go for a free State. Those in Missouri who wish to make Kansas a free State had better look mearer home, for I believe that in less than the vears the subject of emancipaand they will almost universally go for a free State. Those in Missouri who wish to make Kansas a free State had better look mearer home, for I believe that in less than ten years the subject of emancipation will be agitated here in this State. I am living in a community of slaveites, and if they knew what I have said in this correspondence, they would mobine, or do me or my family or property some serious living. A man that has so little morality at to take the labor of a fellow man without paying him for his services, would be capable of committing a wicket act—consequently I hope my name may be kept private. GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A GOVERNOR.—The

editor of The Nebraska Palladium seems to be offended because the Capital of Nebraska has been located at Omsha, and he comes down upon Mr. Cuming, the acting Governor, in the following gentle manner. Of course, the Governor is to blame; he should have had the Capital established at Belieview, where The Palladium is published:

where The Pailedium is published:

"Frank-Bribery.—We are called upon by duty and by conscience to announce in our columns that the plans of the acting Governor, T. B. Caming, have succeeded; and that they have succeeded by the aid of that rame corruption which conceived them brought them forth and hast the impudence to sive cate them. Men have been bought—four thousand collars was offered to John M. Singleton, of Richard-collars was offered to John M. Singleton, of Richard-son County, if he would vote for the Capital being son County, if he would vote for the

thank God, we have one horsest man in the Legislature—be refused the bribe, but not until he had expend the Scrip of the Omaha City for \$4,000. But the Capital is located; located against the wish of the greet majority of the people—located for the pecunisry and personal benefit of Fom Carning, and his brother bribers—located at a place without any natural advantages, and one totally barren of everything save whicky shops and drunken politicians.

"Mr. Cuming save he expects to be removed from the office of Secretary—winks wisely, as all such birds do, when they have feathered their individual ners—intimates that he doesn't care ad—n for the President and all the removals he may, can or will, might, could, would or should mate."

will, might, could, would or should make.

Among the mercies which the Patriarchal Institution daily tures up, may be cited the following, from The New Orleans Delta :

ment; it is of no consequence that a man kills himself, unable, after he has earned his "value," to buy his hberty! What more hideous barbarism can be found! From the same journal, the following comparison, afforded between the Cancasian man and the "brutal

afforded between the Cancasian man and the "brutal "negro, is notable:
"Tache Found On The day morning a negro woman, who was passing along Gatter att, near the Canal, found a leather runn, breven open west tiled with clothing papers, &c. The trunk also contained at a resion gold watches, a lump of California cold, about a hundred dollars in raid coin, and a sundar of other valuables. With a rare honosty, the weman close of the trunk and went in search of a policoman, when she is founded of the discovery and then returned and we ched it a trunk until he came with a dray. It was taken to the First District Folico Office, and this morning the trunk was claimed by a man named Johnson, who lives, we besieve, in the read of Peddich ett, and who stated that the trunk address solen from his room. He proved his property, and took the trunk away. The honest old negro woman who had discovered and started the property, supposed, as every one stoned old, that she would receive a handsomy reward, but the generous owner very cooly informed her that he would not the semiring clowd around would have brought the blash of hame to may less badly cheek than the undeservingly locky owner of this proverted treasure."

The atherial manner parch of the following, from the Leg-

reer of this recovered treasure."

The third paragraph of the following, from the Legislative news of the State, indicates the perfection of generous and gallant chivalry:
- Baron Roune, Feb 6 - There was no quorum in the Set

in the House, a bill was passed appropriating \$5,000 to the "In the House, a bill was passed appropriating \$6,000 to the Minden Feu ale Seminary.

"Also a bill to prevent colored persons from testifying against whites."

IMMIGRATION OF THE PAST YEAR.

According to the Annual Report of the State Department, transmitted on Wednesday to the House of Representatives, the following is the number of the passengers who arrived in the United States by sea. from foreign countries, in the year 1854;

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Of the above arrivals, 284,887 were males, and 175,587 were females. The following table exhibits the countries in which the foreigners above enumerated were born:

The trades and occupations of these immigrants are

to Dec. 21, 1854, is stated at 3,174,395, LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT-FEE. 24. - Before Judge ROOSEVELY.

CIRCUIT COURT-FEE. 24.—Before Judge ROOSEVELV.

Ments Ward against William P. Rarie.

To recover of proprietor of Farle's Hotel about.

Soon the value of some watch movements and other property.

contained in a carpet had, aven by a son of plaintiff (who assigned the claim to plaintiff, even the clerk in the office, but it.

Was afterward wronefully, by some person taken away.

The Court held it at it was the duty of the traveler, on departing his carpet hag, to have stand that it contained valuable matter besides the clothing, and that not having done sy, the inche per it only liable for the value of the dicthing. Verdict for plaintiff, \$15.

SAD ACCIDENT—THREE MEN DROWNED.—We learn that on yesterday, while five men, belonging to the steamer Highlyer, now lying at the Portland wharf, were engaged upon one of the wheels, repairing the buckets, by some movement of the machinery they were thrown off into the river. Three immediately disappeared beneath the very heavy ice, and were not seen afterward. The other two were rescued. Of the three unfortunate drowned in ividuals,

cred. Of the three unfortunate drowned individuals, two were negrees. Joe and Jerry, the latter belonging to Dr. Reed, of Woodford County. The other person was a white man, whose name we did not ascertain.

Valtable Lead Mines.—A subscriber in Oliver's Prairie, Newton County, Missouri, writes us that a wonderful lead mine has been recently discovered in that township, by Mr. Foster, an English gentloman. The vein found is about four feet and a half thick, and of unknown extent. Mr Foster, as present about fifty men engaged in working the mine, each one raising about half a tun of ore per day. In addition, our correspondent states that the land, water and mineral resources of Newton County are survivalled.

[St. Louis Republican, 17th.

Philadelphia Markets... Saturday, Feb. 24.
Cotton quiet, with siles 150 bales at previous quotations.
Course Rand dull, lote in store, offered at 48 5/5/96 47, without buyers; wagon prices are about \$6.25 for good lots.
Floors—But little inquiry and dull market; atmodard and good straight brance freely offered at \$1.70 del 87, without sales, except in a small way for home con campelon, including choice lots at \$9.00 del 12, and exits \$9.250 del 9.25. Coar Mark and Rr. Floors also very inactive, but without any particular alteration to note in prices. Wilkar—Rather more plenty, and demand finited to sensi lots for miling at \$2.10 del 11 for Pennsylvania Red, and \$2.27 for White of good quality. Cons.—About stationary, 6.006 bath. Yellow at 94/8/3/6, afford and 90 in store, including some to arrive by conditions and the latter rate, and they have a sold at 15 One.—Not mark the latter rate, and they have a sold at 15 One.—Not mark the latter rate, and they have a sold at 15 One.—Not mark they have a sold and they are sold by the s Philadelphia Markets ... SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-YORK FESSIVARY 2.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamship-Cahawba, Shufeldt, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheton & Go.

by he-Liberty, Atkins, New Orleans, Stanton & Thompson, and over, Berry, New-Orleans, Wat. Nelson; Zarich, Rich, Sarannah, M. Livingstonne, Berks-from Lind Bonce Regle & Heard, Convoy, Hopper Smallwood Anderson & Co.

Big-Moses, James, Charleston, O. Bellief, Bonders, Stone Settonger-John Snow, Torry, Darien, Kowatree, Watson & Co.

Strengship Rosnoke, Fkinner, Norfolk and Richmond, index, and pees to Lucium & Piesasante Norfolk and Richmond, index, Nort Air Sciences, Somers, Philadelphia, coal, Nort, Air Sander M. Christic Warrann, autic Schr. San Jacinto, Stiles, Philadelphia, coal,

Spoken, &c. Sponen, oct.

Oct. 20, lat. 0-00 for 50 W., ship Mandarin, 34 days from
ty Point for Melbourne, with a cropped mainment.